SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 4442SP.100.X

Product Name: White Vinyl Basecoat

Revision Date: Jan 05, 2023

Version: 1.0

Date Printed: Apr 11, 2024

Supersedes Date: N.A.

Supplier's Name: NANOCHEM TECHNOLOGIES

Address: 1203 Kent St Elkhart, IN, US, 46514

Emergency Phone: (800) 424-9300

Information Phone Number: (574) 970-2436

Fax:

Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Flammable Liquids - Category 2

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

H350 - May cause cancer

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects

H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-di oxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see First-Aid on this label).

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the products to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None

Acute toxicity of 7.57% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	7% - 19%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	6% - 17%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	6% - 17%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	4% - 11%
0000110-12-3	METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	4% - 10%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	3% - 9%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	3% - 9%
0000097-85-8	ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE	3% - 8%
0028262-63-7	2-PROPENOIC ACID, 2-METHYL-, POLYMER WITH BUTYL 2-METHYL-2-PROPENOATE AND METHYL 2-METHYL-2-PROPENOATE	3% - 8%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 6%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1.63% - 4%
0000085-68-7	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	0.17% - 3%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.10% - 1.55%
0112945-52-5	SILICA, AMORPHOUS FUMED	0.05% - 0.71%
NA-ERAEnviro	NON HAZARDOUS SOLID	0.03% - 0.48%
0068611-44-9	SILICON DIOXIDE (AMORPHOUS)	0.02% - 0.31%
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0.02% - 0.26%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace
0009038-95-3	POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER, MOLECULAR WEIGHT 4000	Trace
0000084-74-2	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	Trace
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILO	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If unwell, or exposed and concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a flushing duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical

advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If exposed or concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Exposure to liquid may cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, and redness of eyes, irritation of nose, throat, respiratory tract. Swallowing in large amounts of product may be harmful. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Flammable. Risk of ignition. Containers may explode when heated. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon.

Precautions for Firefighters

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Special Protective Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Protective Equipment

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.
Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

WARNING: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperatures and pressures, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Use impervious, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE							10	
ACETONE	1		1000	2400			250	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1		500	2000			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];
BARIUM SULFATE	1			[15]; [5 (a)];				5 (I)(E)

Chemical Name	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
BUTYL ACETATE	1		150	710			50	
CUMENE	1		50	245			5	
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	1			5				5
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1		1000	1900				
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	1		50	240			20	
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	1		150	700			50	
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	1		500	2000			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1		400	980			200	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1		200	590			200	
METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	1		100	475			20	
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	1		500	2000			(L)	[(L)]; [5 (I)];
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	1		500	2000			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1			15				0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R)
TOLUENE	1,2		200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		20	
XYLENE	1		100	435			20	

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	NIOSH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE			25	125			A4	
ACETONE	500		250	590			A4	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9							[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	
BARIUM SULFATE				10,5a				
BUTYL ACETATE	150		150	710	200	950		
CUMENE			50	245			A3	
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE				5				
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000		1000	1900			A3	

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	NIOSH Carcinogen
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER			5	24			A3	
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150		150	700				
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE							[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400		400	980	500	1225	A4	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	300		200	590	300	885		
METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	50		50	240				
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED							[A2]; [A4];	
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)							[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE			b				A3	1
TOLUENE			100	375	150	560	A4	
XYLENE			100	435	150	655		

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	CNS impair; hematologic eff		
ACETONE	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	
BARIUM SULFATE	Pneumoconiosis		
BUTYL ACETATE	Eye & URT irr		
CUMENE	URT adenoma; neurological eff	A3	1
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	Testicular dam; eye & URT irr		
ETHYL ALCOHOL	URT irr	A3	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI	1
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Eye & URT irr		
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	
METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	CNS impair;URT irr		
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];	
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	LRT irr; pneumoconiosis		
TOLUENE	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss	OTO; A4; BEI	
XYLENE	Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair		

(L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant ACGIH TLV Basis, ACGIH TWA (ppm) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 100%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Specific Gravity	1.143100
Density	9.539610 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	42.834100%
% VOC	50.185100%
% HAPS	6.796190%

Appearance	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	Flash point below 73°F/23°C
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	28.000000 °F
Viscosity	N.A.

Lower Explosion Level (%)	0.900000
Upper Explosion Level (%)	13.000000
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density (Air=1)	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	131.000000 °F
High Boiling Point	298.000000 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

This product is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases and reducing agents. Acetone reacts violently with phosphorous oxychloride.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Heating to decomposition, as in a fire or welding, may produce hazardous fumes. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin.

Causes skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Can irritate the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lighheadedness.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Possible carcinogen as it has been shown to cause cancer of the nose in animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

May damage the testes and the developing fetus (teratogenic).

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

May cause dizziness, nausea, headache, and seizures.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lighheadedness.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

May damage the nervous system, the kidneys, and the testes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity

May be harmful if swallowed

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Inhalation of high concentrations can cause CNS depression; Ingestion can cause aspiration into the lungs.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalaation, by ingestion and through the skin.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Inhalation (aerosol), ingestion.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

0000085-68-7 BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000110-12-3 METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE

Extremely high oral doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney and adrenal gland. In addition liver injury was observed.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace.'Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Chronic Exposure

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Cumene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 (inhalation, Rat): >5.09 mg/L ; 4-hr exposure
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
No mortality observed at this dose.

LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 Hamster: > 10000 mg/kg

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)
0000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)
LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)
LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0000110-12-3 METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 3870 mg/kg (cited as 4.76 mL/kg) (9)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 8130 mg/kg (cited as 10.0 mL/kg) (9)

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

LC50 (mouse): 17680 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 25000 mg/m3 (2-hour exposure) (12)

LD50 (oral, rat): 8000 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4840 mg/kg (10, unconfirmed)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Potential for bioaccumulation is low.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

No potential for bioaccumulation.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Other Adverse Effect

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.
Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
UN number:	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263

Proper shipping name:	Paint	Paint	Paint
Hazard class:	3	3	3
Packaging group:	II	II	II
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available		
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available	
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available		

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including TITANIUM DIOXIDE which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and TOLUENE which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	7% - 19%	SARA312, TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	6% - 17%	SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	6% - 17%	CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	4% - 11%	CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000110-12-3	METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	4% - 10%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	3% - 9%	CERCLA, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA, RCRA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	3% - 9%	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000097-85-8	ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE	3% - 8%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0028262-63-7	2-PROPENOIC ACID, 2-METHYL-, POLYMER WITH BUTYL 2-METHYL-2-PROPENOATE AND METHYL 2-METHYL-2-PROPENOATE	3% - 8%	SARA312, TSCA
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 6%	CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1.63% - 4%	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000085-68-7	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	0.17% - 3%	CERCLA, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, REACH_SVHC - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern, REACH_SVHC_ToxicForReproduction - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Toxic for Reproduction, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.10% - 1.55%	SARA313, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0112945-52-5	SILICA, AMORPHOUS FUMED	0.05% - 0.71%	SARA312
NA-ERAEnviro	NON HAZARDOUS SOLID	0.03% - 0.48%	SARA312
0068611-44-9	SILICON DIOXIDE (AMORPHOUS)	0.02% - 0.31%	SARA312, TSCA, TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED	0.02% - 0.26%	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX

	(PETROLEUM)		REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, RCRA
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	Trace	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0009038-95-3	POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER, MOLECULAR WEIGHT 4000	Trace	SARA312, TSCA
0000084-74-2	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, REACH_SVHC - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern, REACH_SVHC_ToxicForReproduction - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Toxic for Reproduction, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Female - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Female
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Trace	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASILO	Trace	SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA, TSCA12B, REACH_SVHC - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern, REACH_SVHC_PBT - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_PBT, REACH_SVHC_vPvB - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant HAPS, OC_HAPS, SARA312, TSCA, VOC, CERCLA, SARA312 regulatory values, if they are present at less than 100%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

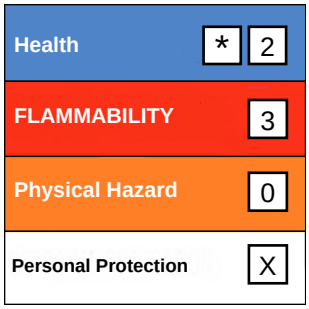
Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDGCanadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Additional Information

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

HMIS



(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

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